

# UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

## TITLE:

### **FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM AND METHOD**

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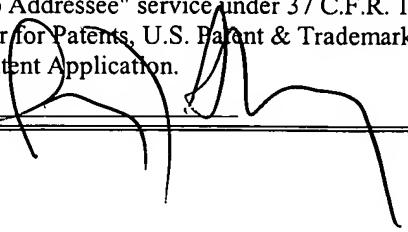
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1                   **FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM AND METHOD**  
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910                   **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**  
1112                   This application claims the benefit of Provisional Patent Application No.  
13                   60/432,393, filed December 9, 2002 by George Privalov and Alexander Z.  
14                   Shakhutdinov. The teachings of this application are incorporated herein by reference  
15                   to the extent that they do not conflict with the teaching herein.  
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2122                   **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**  
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2425                   1.        FIELD OF THE INVENTION  
2627                   The present invention generally relates to electrical, condition responsive  
28                   systems. More particularly, the present invention relates to fire suppression systems  
29                   utilizing remotely controlled water or foam suppression systems and their methods of  
30                   operation.  
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## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

3 Fighting large fires, particularly in environments where fires can spread  
4 rapidly, requires methods and equipment which have very quick response times. The  
5 time between the detection of fire and the instant when firefighting resources are fully  
6 put into service is often critical, especially when there is the potential of the fire  
7 spreading rapidly, such as at industrial petrochemical installations.

8 The amount of fire-fighting resources required to contain the fire at these  
9 installations may be directly proportional to the delay between the fire's first  
10 appearance and the beginning of the fire suppression operations. Meanwhile, the  
11 value of the property damage caused by in such fires is reportedly exponentially  
12 proportional to this delay. In such dangerous environments, the rapid application of a  
13 fire suppressant when any flames are initially detected provides for a much better  
14 chance of the fire's containment and suppression with the least involvement of fire-  
15 fighting resources, and as a result, a minimal amount of property damage.

16 Current automated fire suppression systems, which are common in the art of  
17 suppressing fires, have significant limitations. For example, their use is almost  
18 totally restricted to applications involving confined spaces. Such automated systems  
19 are ill suited for large outdoor installations.

20 Large outdoor installations are usually protected from fire by the use of  
21 mobile fire-fighting equipment. Example of this equipment include turret-type  
22 devices, called monitors, which allow a fire-fighter to operate fire suppressant  
23 nozzles, like water guns, from within the cabin of a vehicle. In general, these devices  
24 consist of a water or foam cannon that allows the movement of the nozzle in two  
25 perpendicular planes – vertical and horizontal. Motorized servo controls are  
26 connected, often with joystick manipulator devices, within the cabin of the fire-  
27 fighting vehicle. Companies such as AcronBrass (Wooster, OH) manufacture such  
28 devices.

29 Also known in the prior art are numerous remotely-operated fire-fighting  
30 vehicles, see U.S. Patent Nos. 4,875,526 and 4,170,264. These vehicles are designed  
31 to penetrate into dangerous zones while minimizing the risk to human life.

1       Despite much prior art relating to fire-fighting equipment and techniques,  
2 there still exists a need for further technological improvements which can help to  
3 better protect petrochemical and other large, outdoor, industrial installations from  
4 fire.

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14      3.     OBJECTS AND ADVANTAGES

15       There has been summarized above, rather broadly, the prior art that is related  
16 to the present invention in order that the context of the present invention may be  
17 better understood and appreciated. In this regard, it is instructive to also consider the  
18 objects and advantages of the present invention.

19       It is an object of the present invention to provide apparatus and methods that  
20 are effective at fighting fires in large, outdoor, industrial installations.

21       It is another object of the present invention to provide apparatus and methods  
22 that are effective at fighting fires in industrial petrochemical installations.

23       It is yet another object of the present invention to demonstrate how existing  
24 fire-fighting equipment may be combined into unique systems which can provide the  
25 best means yet devised to address fires in large outdoor installations.

26       It is a further object of the present invention to provide a means for remotely  
27 operating fire-fighting equipment from a distant location using closed circuit  
28 television.

29       These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become  
30 readily apparent as the invention is better understood by reference to the accompanying  
31 summary, drawings and the detailed description that follows.

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## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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Recognizing the need for the development of improved fire suppression systems and methods, the present invention is generally directed to satisfying the needs set forth above and overcoming the disadvantages identified with prior art devices and methods.

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In accordance with the present invention, the foregoing need can be satisfied by providing an operator-directed system for suppressing fire within a remote, outdoor, industrial installation. In a preferred embodiment of this invention, such a system includes: (a) a means for capturing at a prescribed frequency video images of the remote area, (b) a means of transmitting these images to the operator's location which is some distance from the remote location, (c) a means, adapted to utilize these transmitted images, for detecting fire within the remote area, (d) a means located at the remote location for discharging a fire suppressant over the area, and (e) a means, located at the operator's location and utilizing the transmitted images, for allowing the operator to control the flow and direction of the discharging of the fire suppressant in the remote area.

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In another preferred embodiment, the present invention takes the form of an operator-directed method for suppressing fire within a prescribed area that is remote from the location of the operator. This method includes the steps of: (a) capturing, at a prescribed frequency, video images of the remote area, (b) transmitting these captured images to the operator's location, (c) utilizing these captured images to detect the occurrence of a fire within the remote area, (d) discharging, upon the detection of the occurrence of a fire in the remote area, a fire suppressant over the prescribed area, wherein the operator utilizes the transmitted, captured images to control the discharging of the fire suppressant.

1        Thus, there has been summarized above, rather broadly, the present invention  
2        in order that the detailed description that follows may be better understood and  
3        appreciated. There are, of course, additional features of the invention that will be  
4        described hereinafter and which will form the subject matter of any eventual claims  
5        to this invention.

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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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16        FIG. 1 shows a preferred embodiment of the fire suppression method and  
17        apparatus of the present invention.

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19        FIG. 2 shows another preferred embodiment in which four distinct areas are  
20        being protected by a version of the present invention.

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3 **DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

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5 Before explaining at least one embodiment of the present invention in detail,  
6 it is to be understood that this invention is not limited in its application to the details  
7 of construction and to the arrangements of the components set forth in the following  
8 description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention is capable of other  
9 embodiments and of being practiced and carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be  
10 understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein are for the purpose  
11 of description and should not be regarded as limiting.

12 FIG 1 shows a preferred embodiment of the fire suppression method and  
13 system of the present invention. This fire suppression system includes: at least one  
14 television camera 1 and fire detector 2 mounted at a location that provides a good  
15 view of the area under protection. These are connected to a remote monitoring  
16 station 12 which has a means of displaying the live images from the television  
17 camera, such as television monitor 9. This station also includes a means of operator  
18 notification in the event of fire, such as sound alarm 10. A manipulator, such as  
19 joystick 8, is connected to a control unit 7 that provides the remote controls in  
20 horizontal 4 and vertical planes 5 for directing the fire suppressant materials 6 that  
21 flow from a water or foam gun 3 towards any flames 11.

22 The fire suppression method of the present invention is generally seen to  
23 include the steps of: (a) detecting the presence of the flames with the fire detector, (b)  
24 notifying the remotely located system operator of the presence of flames in the  
25 monitored area, (c) providing the instant television images of the fire scene to the  
26 operator so as to aid the operator in pointing the flow of fire suppressant materials  
27 towards the detected flames, (d) providing at the monitored area a remotely  
28 controlled water gun or foam dispenser which is used to direct the flow of fire  
29 suppressant materials towards the flames.

30 In another preferred embodiment, the fire suppression system is configured so  
31 as to allow it to monitor a number of separate, protected areas at the same time, such

1 as the four areas A-D depicted in FIG. 2. Each of the separate protected areas has its  
2 own computerized television camera 1 . These video cameras are capable of  
3 detecting fire by analyzing the video images using an imaging algorithm, such as that  
4 disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,184,792 which issued on February 6, 2001 to one of  
5 the present inventors. The teachings within this patent are hereby included by  
6 reference into the disclosure of the present invention, especially those parts which  
7 describe how to make and operate the fire detector that is a part of the present  
8 invention.

9       Each of the separate protected areas also has its own digitally controlled water  
10 gun or foam dispenser 3 that is connected into a digital communication network  
11 which has its control center in the remote operator workstation.

12       The advantage of such an arrangement is that one operator is able to monitor  
13 and protect a number of installations simultaneously and even handle multiple fires  
14 by instantly switching the controls for the water gun from affected area to another. In  
15 addition, such an arrangement requires much less wiring and generally is more  
16 reliable, since the integrity of the video digital communication network can be  
17 monitored constantly.

18       Since the elements that make up the present invention, except for the fire  
19 detector which is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,184,792, are well known in the art,  
20 no further description of these elements will be provided herein.

21       With respect to the above description then, it is to be realized that the  
22 optimum dimensional relationships for the parts of the invention, to include  
23 variations in size, materials, shape, form, function and manner of operation, assembly  
24 and use, are deemed readily apparent and obvious to one skilled in the art, and all  
25 equivalent relationships to those illustrated in the drawings and described in the  
26 specification are intended to be encompassed by the present invention.

27       Therefore, the foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of  
28 the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur  
29 to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact  
30 construction and operation shown and described, and accordingly, all suitable  
31 modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the

1 invention as will later be set forth in the claims of the regular patent application that  
2 will be filed to protect the present invention.